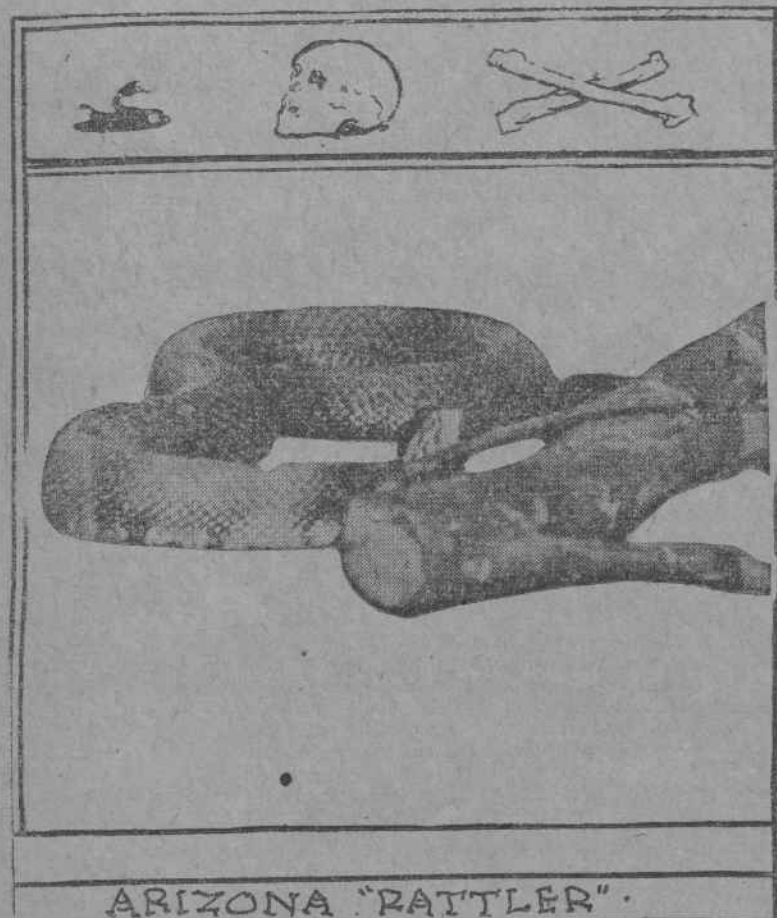


WITH THE KINGS OF THE WILDERNESS.

New Tempter for Eve's Daughters.



THOUSANDS SAW THE RIVER AFIRE. ARMY CHAPLAIN'S EFFIGY MOCKED.

Floating Standard Oil and a Lighted Cigar—Not a Miracle.

LEAK IN PIPE LINE.

Numerous Small Explosions Added to the Excitement of the Spectators.

Van de Water, of the Seventy-first, Also Pelted with Pie Pans.

RETIRED FROM ARMORY.

Men Say Their Chaplain Was Remiss in His Duty and Favored Officers.

Thousands of people witnessed the unusual spectacle last night of the East River afire. The blazing river surface extended on the Williamsburg side from the North Tenth to the North Eleventh street pier of the Standard Oil Company.

The immense plant is connected almost directly with the oil fields in Pennsylvania by a line of pipes through which the crude oil is pumped, passing through a refining process when it reaches Williamsburg. These pipes run under both piers, and from them are supplied the tank ships for foreign ports.

A leak in a filling pipe caused oil to escape yesterday and cover the surface of the river along the East River water front between the two piers. Somebody is supposed to have thrown a match or a lighted cigar into the water and caused the oil on top of the water to ignite.

While the company's fire brigade was fighting the fire under the pier and keeping it from reaching the piers and shipping, there were slight explosions, subsequently found to have occurred in the supply pipes under the pier. Every time a match was put on it, and a bit of white cloth, in imitation of church vestments, in the armory, on a high second which is used for elevating the chandeliers, the effigy was placed in a chair, while hundreds of men surrounded the place.

"Fellow soldiers! Permit me to present the Fighting Parson, Van de Water," yelled one of the men.

Down with Van de Water," shouted another.

Suiting the action to the word, the speaker threw a shoe at the figure. Hats, caps, bits of wood, old shoes, articles of clothing and blankets were hurled at the straw man. Every time a match was put on it, and a bit of white cloth, in imitation of church vestments, in the armory, on a high second which is used for elevating the chandeliers, the effigy was placed in a chair, while hundreds of men surrounded the place.

After Colonel Downs had returned to his office the effigy was placed in a large wooden box used for shipping guns. Four men picked up the box and started on a march around the armory, followed by almost the entire regiment. Funeral dirges were sung and, after a mock funeral ceremony, the box was buried beneath a pile of mattresses.

The men were so boisterous that they were finally formed again in company streets and held there until they were marched up to be paid off and mustered out.

The men were loud in their expressions of dislike for the chaplain. They said he had performed only three services between June 23 and August 8. Some of them complained bitterly of the manner in which he had failed to say to handle their mail, after he had undertaken to do so. Others went so far as to say he kept the best food and delicacies for the officers and himself.

Only the first battalion was paid off and mustered out yesterday. The others will be paid this morning.

Archbishop Kahn, of St. Louis, assisted by Bishop Donahue, of West Virginia, performed the marriage ceremony, which was held in St. Anthony's church, formed an arrangement for opening their own bids and selecting ostensibly the lowest for filling with the Department, suppressing the others and thus also saving the revenue according to the Government from the large number of competitive bids submitted.

The Post Office Department has issued a warning to "speculative bidders" that their proposed action is contrary to the statute.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Post Office Department has discovered the existence of a combine of speculative mail contract bidders looking to the control of the bids and evasion of the fifty-cent war tax imposed on their contract bonds. The Department authorities have found that a considerable number of these bidders or agents have gotten together, formed an arrangement for opening their own bids and selecting ostensibly the lowest for filling with the Department, suppressing the others and thus also saving the revenue according to the Government from the large number of competitive bids submitted.

The Post Office Department has issued a warning to "speculative bidders" that their proposed action is contrary to the statute.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Post Office Department has discovered the existence of a combine of speculative mail contract bidders looking to the control of the bids and evasion of the fifty-cent war tax imposed on their contract bonds. The Department authorities have found that a considerable number of these bidders or agents have gotten together, formed an arrangement for opening their own bids and selecting ostensibly the lowest for filling with the Department, suppressing the others and thus also saving the revenue according to the Government from the large number of competitive bids submitted.

The Post Office Department has issued a warning to "speculative bidders" that their proposed action is contrary to the statute.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Post Office Department has discovered the existence of a combine of speculative mail contract bidders looking to the control of the bids and evasion of the fifty-cent war tax imposed on their contract bonds. The Department authorities have found that a considerable number of these bidders or agents have gotten together, formed an arrangement for opening their own bids and selecting ostensibly the lowest for filling with the Department, suppressing the others and thus also saving the revenue according to the Government from the large number of competitive bids submitted.

The Post Office Department has issued a warning to "speculative bidders" that their proposed action is contrary to the statute.

"I have no apology or explanation to make to anybody for anything I did, and I am not conscious, after making a careful review of my work, of any neglect of duty. I did all I could, and I leave the record to the scrutiny and judgment of the God whom I most faithfully try to serve."—Estimate of Chaplain George R. Van de Water, of the Seventy-first Regiment, on his war record.

By making an effigy of him and deriding it, and afterward by pelting him with pie pans, the men of the Seventy-first showed their estimate of Chaplain Van de Water yesterday.

The occasion was the mustering out of the regiment. In obedience to orders issued by Colonel Wallace Downs, the regiment assembled at the armory, Thirty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The paymasters failed to reach the place at the appointed time, and sent word they would arrive at 1 o'clock.

The regiment was dismissed until 10 o'clock by Colonel Downs. The men wanted amusement. They secured an old uniform, stuffed it with straw, making a figure of simple proportions. An old hat was put on it, and a bit of white cloth, in imitation of church vestments, in the armory, on a high second which is used for elevating the chandeliers, the effigy was placed in a chair, while hundreds of men surrounded the place.

"Fellow soldiers! Permit me to present the Fighting Parson, Van de Water," yelled one of the men.

Down with Van de Water," shouted another.

Suiting the action to the word, the speaker threw a shoe at the figure. Hats, caps, bits of wood, old shoes, articles of clothing and blankets were hurled at the straw man. Every time a match was put on it, and a bit of white cloth, in imitation of church vestments, in the armory, on a high second which is used for elevating the chandeliers, the effigy was placed in a chair, while hundreds of men surrounded the place.

After Colonel Downs had returned to his office the effigy was placed in a large wooden box used for shipping guns. Four men picked up the box and started on a march around the armory, followed by almost the entire regiment. Funeral dirges were sung and, after a mock funeral ceremony, the box was buried beneath a pile of mattresses.

The men were so boisterous that they were finally formed again in company streets and held there until they were marched up to be paid off and mustered out.

The men were loud in their expressions of dislike for the chaplain. They said he had performed only three services between June 23 and August 8. Some of them complained bitterly of the manner in which he had failed to say to handle their mail, after he had undertaken to do so. Others went so far as to say he kept the best food and delicacies for the officers and himself.

Only the first battalion was paid off and mustered out yesterday. The others will be paid this morning.

Archbishop Kahn, of St. Louis, assisted by Bishop Donahue, of West Virginia, performed the marriage ceremony, which was held in St. Anthony's church, formed an arrangement for opening their own bids and selecting ostensibly the lowest for filling with the Department, suppressing the others and thus also saving the revenue according to the Government from the large number of competitive bids submitted.

The Post Office Department has issued a warning to "speculative bidders" that their proposed action is contrary to the statute.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Post Office Department has discovered the existence of a combine of speculative mail contract bidders looking to the control of the bids and evasion of the fifty-cent war tax imposed on their contract bonds. The Department authorities have found that a considerable number of these bidders or agents have gotten together, formed an arrangement for opening their own bids and selecting ostensibly the lowest for filling with the Department, suppressing the others and thus also saving the revenue according to the Government from the large number of competitive bids submitted.

The Post Office Department has issued a warning to "speculative bidders" that their proposed action is contrary to the statute.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Post Office Department has discovered the existence of a combine of speculative mail contract bidders looking to the control of the bids and evasion of the fifty-cent war tax imposed on their contract bonds. The Department authorities have found that a considerable number of these bidders or agents have gotten together, formed an arrangement for opening their own bids and selecting ostensibly the lowest for filling with the Department, suppressing the others and thus also saving the revenue according to the Government from the large number of competitive bids submitted.

The Post Office Department has issued a warning to "speculative bidders" that their proposed action is contrary to the statute.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Post Office Department has discovered the existence of a combine of speculative mail contract bidders looking to the control of the bids and evasion of the fifty-cent war tax imposed on their contract bonds. The Department authorities have found that a considerable number of these bidders or agents have gotten together, formed an arrangement for opening their own bids and selecting ostensibly the lowest for filling with the Department, suppressing the others and thus also saving the revenue according to the Government from the large number of competitive bids submitted.

The Post Office Department has issued a warning to "speculative bidders" that their proposed action is contrary to the statute.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Post Office Department has discovered the existence of a combine of speculative mail contract bidders looking to the control of the bids and evasion of the fifty-cent war tax imposed on their contract bonds. The Department authorities have found that a considerable number of these bidders or agents have gotten together, formed an arrangement for opening their own bids and selecting ostensibly the lowest for filling with the Department, suppressing the others and thus also saving the revenue according to the Government from the large number of competitive bids submitted.

The Post Office Department has issued a warning to "speculative bidders" that their proposed action is contrary to the statute.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Post Office Department has discovered the existence of a combine of speculative mail contract bidders looking to the control of the bids and evasion of the fifty-cent war tax imposed on their contract bonds. The Department authorities have found that a considerable number of these bidders or agents have gotten together, formed an arrangement for opening their own bids and selecting ostensibly the lowest for filling with the Department, suppressing the others and thus also saving the revenue according to the Government from the large number of competitive bids submitted.

Fascinated by the Serpents, as of Old, Fair Women Drape Boa Constrictors About Their Necks and Toy with Other Reptiles.

His Majesty the Snake has a rival—a rival far more formidable and insidious than the bicycle or the automobile carriage. His Majesty the Snake has leapt—or wriggled—would be a better word to the dizzy emulства of a fashionable cult. This was manifested last night, when the Snake Show, boxes and all, emptied itself into the Snake Show.

Old New Yorkers were startled at the innovation. There was a unanimity about the invasion that could not be accounted for except on the hypothesis that society felt the need of a new stimulant. And society is not accustomed to deny itself in such matters.

It was much more than an experimental slip that society took at the new sensation. It was a deep draught. And the effect was as subtle as that of one's first cigarette. The sense, emblem of wisdom and of death and of eternity and of temptation, wore a spell—that potent spell with which it has been credited since the world was young—around hearts that had gone out an hour before in admiration of his hands.

His Majesty the Snake accepted this outburst of homage with an imperiously befitting the patriarchy who traces back his line to the days when Eve was the most beautiful thing on earth. He was guilty of no plebeian curvetting or prancing or kicking.

He bestowed himself in curves and festoons, which displayed in all their beauty the chromatic jewels of his hide, and out of those brighter jewels, his sleepless eyes, he looked inscrutably into the faces of the daughters of Eve.

Mayhap They Charmed the Snakes. These same daughters of Eve were equipped with an armament that may have charmed His Majesty the Snake, for all that can be told to the contrary—that certainly should have charmed any living thing. Begemmed and be-furred, their beauty enlightened by every means known to woman, they spared no pains to make themselves beloved of their new plaything. Their particular favorite was the Brazilian boa belonging to Mr. Hilly, the artist and snake lover. This handsome serpent's showcase was heaped about all the evening by a throng of women in toilettes from Paris, escorted by men in the magpie livery of good society.

Scarcely a woman left the building without having quickly slipped the boa's back. A high heel plucked its tail or felt of its muscle. The fine old snake enjoyed the petting it received from dainty, gloved hands. It would wrap its sinuous, slender body about the women's waists and hang its slender head over their shoulders.

At 10 o'clock an interesting visitor walked quietly in. The new-comer was Pete Gruber, of Rochester, known throughout the Midwest as "Rattlesnake Pete." So modest was Pete that his presence became known only through the need of it.

Gruber Handles Rattles. A large box of rattlesnakes had been sent from Connecticut. Manager Williams was

at a loss to know how to get the deadly visitors from the box to a glass-fronted case which had been built to receive them. The crowd pushed forward and eagerly gazed at the box and its contents, when the wire screen and plunged his hand into the box to get the rattlesnake.

While a long, thin young man with a dash for the scullion of the Indian booth while the poor pine snakes almost perished of fright.

So interested was the crowd that the men and women who were in front were crowded forward until but a few inches separated them from the rattlesnakes.

When the glass popped the audience made a dash for the scullion of the Indian booth while the poor pine snakes almost perished of fright.

Manager Allen S. Williams was elated by the presence of so fashionable a crowd, and had good reason to be assured that it had become at last the great day he had hoped for.

Dr. Huntington, of Columbia College, dropped in during the evening. His face expressed the greatest surprise as he viewed the scene of the snake show.

Undoubtedly the Snake Show, that oddest of all spectacles, has met with the approval of society and that means that the rest of New York must go to see it.

TWO SHIPS ARRIVE WITH RECORDS OF BIGGEST WAVE AND HIGHEST SPEED.

Thirty feet of the starboard rail amidships on the British steamship Iyden was lodged in the crotch of the mainmast derick boom when the vessel arrived here yesterday from Shields. It was mute evidence of the tremendous force of a wave which struck the Iyden on November 3, as she was battling her way through a northwest hurricane. The monster billow knocked the steamship almost on her beam ends, and had she been loaded, this resisting the wave, Captain Milburn declared the decks would assuredly have been crushed in.

"That wave was of the 'cumulative sort,'" said Captain Milburn yesterday. "That is, it gathered height and force as it went along, and it was the largest of the kind I have ever known. We left Shields on October 28 with ballast enough to keep the vessel steady, and up to November 2 the weather was fair enough."

"Then we struck a gale from the west, and that night it veered to the northwest and blew a hurricane, with rain, hail and snow squalls thrown in for good measure. I headed her southwest to get out of the wind area as soon as possible, and all the forenoon of the third we had the sea on our starboard beam. The Iyden's decks must have slanted fifty degrees at times, and she almost took in water through her lee scuppers."

"I was in the chart room at noon that day, and had just picked the position on the chart—latitude 56, longitude 18.30—when that big wave struck us. It took us fairly on the starboard beam and just buried the ship under the water. I was picked up bodily and slammed against the opposite side of the chart room. I caught a fleeting glimpse of a great wall of water rolling over us through the chart room window, while the ship trembled from stem to stern. I had a feeling, too, as if the vessel was being turned bottom side up. Even the hurricane deck was buried by that mass of water."

The huge American clipper ship Kenilworth sailed into New York yesterday from Valparaiso, bearing the record for speed from that port. She made the voyage of 10,000 miles in sixty-six days, an average of more than six knots an hour. The Kenilworth is the vessel that reached Valparaiso in August last, from Hilo, Hawaii, in charge of Second Mate Y. H. Generaux. Her sugar cargo was then on her, and Captain J. G. Baker, First Mate Arthur B. Piper and Henry Hobson, an apprentice and a relative of Lieutenant Hobson, had been smothered to death in the cabin by the fumes of the burning sugar, which had found their way into the cabin while the unfortunate trio slept.

Captain James Murphy, who was sent to Valparaiso for the purpose, brought the big ship to New York, where she was met by her performance on the voyage. She ran through a sort of gales and had the roughest sort of weather while rounding Cape Horn.

From October 1 to 5, inclusive, the ship logged 1,105 knots, an average of 232 knots an hour. This speed was maintained for the first five days of the voyage. The ship on October 23 ran within three miles of the battle ships Iowa and Oregon, bound from this port for Manila. Captain Murphy said it was in latitude 3.21 north and longitude 133.20 west. The battle ships were steering southeast, and proceeding rapidly. Captain Murphy was not close enough to speak to the two war ships, but his description of them leaves no doubt that they were the two crack battle ships.

The ship on October 23 ran within three miles of the battle ships Iowa and Oregon, bound from this port for Manila. Captain Murphy said it was in latitude 3.21 north and longitude 133.20 west. The battle ships were steering southeast, and proceeding rapidly. Captain Murphy was not close enough to speak to the two war ships, but his description of them leaves no doubt that they were the two crack battle ships.

The ship on October 23 ran within three miles of the battle ships Iowa and Oregon, bound from this port for Manila. Captain Murphy said it was in latitude 3.21 north and longitude 133.20 west. The battle ships were steering southeast, and proceeding rapidly. Captain Murphy was not close enough to speak to the two war ships, but his description of them leaves no doubt that they were the two crack battle ships.

The ship on October 23 ran within three miles of the battle ships Iowa and Oregon, bound from this port for Manila. Captain Murphy said it was in latitude 3.21 north and longitude 133.20 west. The battle ships were steering southeast, and proceeding rapidly. Captain Murphy was not close enough to speak to the two war ships, but his description of them leaves no doubt that they were the two crack battle ships.

The ship on October 23 ran within three miles of the battle ships Iowa and Oregon, bound from this port for Manila. Captain Murphy said it was in latitude 3.21 north and longitude 133.20 west. The battle ships were steering southeast, and proceeding rapidly. Captain Murphy was not close enough to speak to the two war ships, but his description of them leaves no doubt that they were the two crack battle ships.

The ship on October 23 ran within three miles of the battle ships Iowa and Oregon, bound from this port for Manila. Captain Murphy said it was in latitude 3.21 north and longitude 133.20 west. The battle ships were steering southeast, and proceeding rapidly. Captain Murphy was not close enough to speak to the two war ships, but his description of them leaves no doubt that they were the two crack battle ships.

The ship on October 23 ran within three miles of the battle ships Iowa and Oregon, bound from this port for Manila. Captain Murphy said it was in latitude 3.21 north and longitude 133.20 west. The battle ships were steering southeast, and proceeding rapidly. Captain Murphy was not close enough to speak to the two war ships, but his description of them leaves no doubt that they were the two crack battle ships.

The ship on October 23 ran within three miles of the battle ships Iowa and Oregon, bound from this port for Manila. Captain Murphy said it was in latitude 3.21 north and longitude 133.20 west. The battle ships were steering southeast, and proceeding rapidly. Captain Murphy was not close enough to speak to the two war ships, but his description of them leaves no doubt that they were the two crack battle ships.

The ship on October 23 ran within three miles of the battle ships Iowa and Oregon, bound from this port for Manila. Captain Murphy said it was in latitude 3.21 north and longitude 133.20 west. The battle ships were steering southeast, and proceeding rapidly. Captain Murphy was not close enough to speak to the two war ships, but his description of them leaves no doubt that they were the two crack battle ships.

The ship on October 23 ran within three miles of the battle ships Iowa and Oregon, bound from this port for Manila. Captain Murphy said it was in latitude 3.21 north and longitude 133.20 west. The battle ships were steering southeast, and proceeding rapidly. Captain Murphy was not close enough to speak to the two war ships, but his description of them leaves no doubt that they were the two crack battle ships.

ALTGELD LIKES JOURNAL PLANKS.

Says Anti-Monopoly and Home Rule Are Good, but Currency is the Main Issue.

Former Governor Altgeld, in an interview today, said he agreed with Mr. Croker that home government and anti-monopoly are good issues for the Democrats to espouse in the coming campaign, as suggested by the Journal. He does not agree, however, that they should be made paramount questions.

"They are both good ideas," said Mr. Altgeld today, "but they are incidental and not new. We have had those planks in our platform for the past thirty years. The anti-monopoly plank has always been written for us by some trust attorney. As for the home government issue, that is purely a local question. It is a good thing to use in a State or a city campaign, but it cannot be made a national issue."

"The Democrats, in my opinion, must proceed along the lines they have already mapped out. The silver issue is not dead; there is not a member of the convention of 1896 who really supported a change in our financial system that is not in the same frame of mind now. On the contrary, not only have all of the old supporters stuck, but the ranks have been augmented."

"There are many good incidental issues for the Democrats to take up besides a fight on monopolies, but the fundamental question is the reconstruction of the financial system of the Government along the lines set forth in the Chicago platform, and the minor question can and will be settled without difficulty."

Collector Ivey Under Arrest. Federal Officer at Juneau Accused of Libel by an Attorney.

Juneau, Alaska, Nov. 10.—United States Collector of Customs Ivey was arrested yesterday on his return from Seattle, on a charge of criminal libel. The warrant was sworn out by John Hyde, an attorney of this city, who alleges that Collector Ivey, in a published interview, accused him of being connected with a whisky smuggling ring. Collector Ivey has been released on bond.

AS YOU LIKE IT. Every bottle of Evans' Ale is brilliant and clear to the last drop.

New Yorker Sets Fire to Guard House. Hummel, Ala., Nov. 15.—Private Havel, of the Sixty-ninth New York, set fire to the guard house and the county court house early today, but the flames were extinguished by the department. Havel was arrested.

ALGER IS SCORED BY BRECKENRIDGE. The Inspector-General Condemns War Secretary's Management of Affairs.

THE LORD WON THE FIGHT SAID BISHOP DOANE. Shafter Not Responsible for the Victory Before Santiago.

Washington, Nov. 15.—General J. C. Breckinridge continued his testimony before the War Investigating Commission today. His testimony today dealt with the campaign in Cuba and the transportation of troops to that island. He had, he said, gone to Cuba as Inspector-General, arriving at Tampa on June 5. He had observed casually the preparations for the disembarkation of troops before the expedition left, and had concluded that they were quite inadequate.

There was no preparation, he said, for landing in the face of an enemy other than that which the navy might furnish. So far as he had observed there were only two lighters and two scows secured on behalf of the army before the departure from Tampa.

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign he said he believed that the war was the character of the men who conducted what was to be expected from the limitations of General Shafter.

ALGER IS SCORED BY BRECKENRIDGE. CHURCH SPEAKS FOR IMPERIALISM.

The Inspector-General Condemns War Secretary's Management of Affairs.

THE LORD WON THE FIGHT SAID BISHOP DOANE.

Shafter Not Responsible for the Victory Before Santiago.

"I am Not Frightened by the Sound of This New-Coined Word."

SAID BISHOP DOANE.

In a Ringing, Patriotic Address to the Priests of His Diocese.

Washington, Nov. 15.—General J. C. Breckinridge continued his testimony before the War Investigating Commission today. His testimony today dealt with the campaign in Cuba and the transportation of troops to that island. He had, he said, gone to Cuba as Inspector-General, arriving at Tampa on June 5. He had observed casually the preparations for the disembarkation of troops before the expedition left, and had concluded that they were quite inadequate.

There was no preparation, he said, for landing in the face of an enemy other than that which the navy might furnish. So far as he had observed there were only two lighters and two scows secured on behalf of the army before the departure from Tampa.

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign he said he believed that the war was the character of the men who conducted what was to be expected from the limitations of General Shafter.

"I think it would have been different if General Miles had been in command—that it would have been satisfactorily conducted. I think it has more of the spark of genius of command than any man in the army; and I am sure that if he had charge he would have been in the front rank."

Ex-Governor Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won within eight days of landing. General Breckinridge replied that the victory had been won by the English-speaking race, the deliverance of an oppressed people, an opportunity among the nations for a pure faith, a truer liberty, a finer civilization.

"It is God who hath wrought this out, and who hath changed the face of the world, who has made the little one a strong nation, who has wiped out, piece by piece, off the map of America the name even of the nation whose illustrious son discovered the existence of its Southern hemisphere, who has built up the domination of the Anglo-Saxon over the Latin races, who has almost reversed the miracle of Babel by the mastery of the English speech in all civilized nations of the world. These are the conditions which confront us. We cannot go backward to the circumstances of the duties of a century ago. Not conquest, not 'new worlds to conquer,' but the acquisition of responsibility, in the world of which we are a part, among the nations and people of the earth to whom we have a message; this is our duty, this, it seems to me, for him who runs to read."

"This," he continued, "had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliert stages. It is believed that the war was the Lord's war, and that this wonderful success was due to His superintendence. He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the war was one which was capable of meeting all calls."

General Breckinridge spoke of the Inspector-General's office as having been established by the order requiring the reports of subordinates in that office to be made to the Adjutant-General, and said that he had discovered this was so when he went into the field as offering the only arena in which he could be of real service.

He had intended to say in effect: "General Shafter, I believe, was as you please with it. General Shafter was there; he, too, was from Michigan. I believe that the war was the Lord's war, and that this wonderful success was due to His superintendence. He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the war was one which was capable of meeting all calls."

General Breckinridge spoke of the Inspector-General's office as having been established by the order requiring the reports of subordinates in that office to be made to the Adjutant-General, and said that he had discovered this was so when he went into the field as offering the only arena in which he could be of real service.

He had intended to say in effect: "General Shafter, I believe, was as you please with it. General Shafter was there; he, too, was from Michigan. I believe that the war was the Lord's war, and that this wonderful success was due to His superintendence. He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the war was one which was capable of meeting all calls."

General Breckinridge spoke of the Inspector-General's office as having been established by the order requiring the reports of subordinates in that office to be made to the Adjutant-General, and said that he had discovered this was so when he went into the field as offering the only arena in which he could be of real service.

He had intended to say in effect: "General Shafter, I believe, was as you please with it. General Shafter was there; he, too, was from Michigan. I believe that the war was the Lord's war, and that this wonderful success was due to His superintendence. He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the war was one which was capable of meeting all calls."

General Breckinridge spoke of the Inspector-General's office as having been established by the order requiring the reports of subordinates in that office to be made to the Adjutant-General, and said that he had discovered this was so when he went into the field as offering the only arena in which he could be of real service.

He had intended to say in effect: "General Shafter, I believe, was as you please with it. General Shafter was there; he, too, was from Michigan. I believe that the war was the Lord's war, and that this wonderful success was due to His superintendence. He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the war was one which was capable of meeting all calls."

General Breckinridge spoke of the Inspector-General's office as having been established by the order requiring the reports of subordinates in that office to be made to the Adjutant-General, and said that he had discovered this was so when he went into the field as offering the only arena in which he could be of real service.

He had intended to say in effect: "General Shafter, I believe, was as you please with it. General Shafter was there; he, too, was from Michigan. I believe that the war was the Lord's war, and that this wonderful success was due to His superintendence. He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the war was one which was capable of meeting all calls."

General Breckinridge spoke of the Inspector-General's office as having been established by the order requiring the reports of subordinates in that office to be made to the Adjutant-General, and said that he had discovered this was so when he went into the field as offering the only arena in which he could be of real service.

He had intended to say in effect: "General Shafter, I believe, was as you please with it. General Shafter was there; he, too, was from Michigan. I believe that the war was the Lord's war, and that this wonderful success was due to His superintendence. He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the war was one which was capable of meeting all calls."

General Breckinridge spoke of the Inspector-General's office as having been established by the order requiring the reports of subordinates in that office to be made to the Adjutant-General, and said that he had discovered this was so when he went into the field as offering the only arena in which he could be of real service.

He had intended to say in effect: "General Shafter, I believe, was as you please with it. General Shafter was there; he, too, was from Michigan. I believe that the war was the Lord's war, and that this wonderful success was due to His superintendence. He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the war was one which was capable of meeting all calls."